

**COMPLETE LISTING OF CLAIMS**  
**IN ASCENDING ORDER WITH STATUS INDICATOR**

Claim 1 (previously presented): In a system comprising a network and at least one mobile station (MS) for enabling communications with the at least one MS, the at least one MS having a connection with the network that is capable of becoming a potentially failing connection and the system for executing a rescue procedure for rescuing the potentially failing connection upon detection of the potentially failing connection, a method for computing a mean rescue transmission output power level of a MS having a potentially failing connection, the method comprising:

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure; and

computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control;

wherein the delta power level includes a pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset.

Claim 2 (original): The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level is recomputed during execution of the rescue procedure as the MS's mean rescue receive power level changes.

Claim 3 (canceled)

Claim 4 (currently amended): The method as recited in claim [[3]]1, further including multiplying the offset by a coefficient whose value is dependent on and directly proportional to a delay time, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to the detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at the start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 5 (original): The method as recited in claim 4, wherein the coefficient is communicated to the MS in a message prior to the start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 6 (previously presented): In a system comprising a network and at least one mobile station (MS) for enabling communications with the at least one MS, the at least one MS having a connection with the network that is capable of becoming a potentially failing connection and the system for executing a rescue procedure for rescuing the potentially failing connection upon detection of the potentially failing connection, a method for computing a mean rescue transmission output power level of a MS having a potentially failing connection, the method comprising:

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure; and

computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control;

wherein at least one MS is capable of maintaining a normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  during normal operation and an updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  during the rescue procedure, the normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  creating a combined normal pilot strength value  $PS_N$  and the updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  creating a combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$ , the method further including:

including a rescue interference delta in the delta power level, the rescue interference delta determined by computing a normal active set first interference correction term  $IC_N = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_N, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$  and an updated rescue active set second interference correction term  $IC_R = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_R, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$ , where OFFSET is a highest value in a selected range of  $PS_N$  and  $PS_R$  values, LO\_IC is a lowest value in a selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and HI\_IC is a highest value in the selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and computing the rescue interference delta as  $IC_R - IC_N$ .

Claim 7 (original): The method as recited in claim 6, wherein the OFFSET, LO\_IC, or HI\_IC value is communicated to the MS in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 8 (original): The method as recited in claim 6, wherein the rescue interference delta and the delta power level are recomputed during execution of the rescue procedure as the updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  or the combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$  changes.

Claim 9 (original): The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the delta power level includes a rescue delay compensation value that is multiplied by a coefficient that increases as a delay time increases, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at an end of the rescue procedure.

Claim 10 (original): The method as recited in claim 9, wherein the rescue delay compensation value is recomputed at fixed time intervals during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 11 (original): The method as recited in claim 9, wherein the rescue delay compensation value or the coefficient is communicated to the MS in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 12 (original): The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the delta power level includes a pre-determined value selected to balance a time needed to complete the rescue procedure and the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level.

Claim 13 (original): The method as recited in claim 12, wherein the pre-determined value is communicated to the MS in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 14 (original): The method as recited in claim 12, wherein the pre-determined value includes the offset.

Claim 15 (original): In a system comprising a network and at least one mobile station (MS) for enabling communications with the at least one MS, the at least one MS having a connection with the network that is capable of becoming a potentially failing connection and the system for executing a rescue procedure for rescuing the potentially failing connection upon detection of the potentially failing connection, a method for computing a mean rescue transmission output power level of a MS having a potentially failing connection, the MS capable of maintaining a normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  during normal operation and an updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  during the rescue procedure, the normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  creating a combined normal pilot strength value  $PS_N$  and the updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  creating a combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$ , the method comprising:

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure; and

computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control;

wherein the delta power level includes contributions from one or more of four parameters, the four parameters comprising

a pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset,

a rescue interference delta computed by determining a normal active set first interference correction term  $IC_N = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_N, LO\_IC), HI\_IC)$  and an updated rescue active set second interference correction term  $IC_R = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_R, LO\_IC), HI\_IC)$ , where OFFSET is a highest value in a selected range of  $PS_N$  and  $PS_R$  values, LO\_IC is a lowest value in a selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and HI\_IC is a highest value in the selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and computing the rescue interference delta as  $IC_R - IC_N$ ,

a rescue delay compensation value that is multiplied by a coefficient that increases as a delay time increases, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at an end of the rescue procedure, and

a pre-determined value selected to balance a time needed to complete the rescue procedure and the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level.

Claim 16 (original): The method as recited in claim 15, wherein one or more of the four parameters are recomputed during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 17 (original): The method as recited in claim 15, wherein one or more of the four parameters not previously contributing to the delta power level are subsequently included in the delta power level during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 18 (original): The method as recited in claim 15, wherein one or more of the four parameters previously contributing to the delta power level are subsequently removed from the delta power level computation during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 19 (previously presented): In a system comprising a network and at least one mobile station (MS) for enabling communications with the at least one MS, the at least one MS having a connection with the network that is capable of becoming a potentially failing connection and the system for executing a rescue procedure for rescuing the potentially failing connection upon detection of the potentially failing connection, a method for computing a mean rescue transmission output power level of a MS having a potentially failing connection, the method comprising:

- a step for determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure; and

- a step for computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control;

- wherein the delta power level includes a pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset.

Claim 20 (previously presented): A mobile station (MS) for communicating with a network and for assisting in rescuing the MS when the MS has a connection with the network that has become a potentially failing connection by executing a rescue procedure and transmitting on a reverse link at a specified mean rescue transmission output power level, the MS comprising:

a MS processor programmed for

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure,

computing the mean rescue transmission output power level for the MS by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control, and

computing and including a pre-rescue power delta in the delta power level, the pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset.

Claim 21 (original): The MS as recited in claim 20, the MS processor further programmed for recomputing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level during execution of the rescue procedure as the MS's mean rescue receive power level changes.

Claim 22 (canceled)

Claim 23 (currently amended): The MS as recited in claim ~~[[22]]~~20, the MS processor further programmed for multiplying the offset by a coefficient whose value is dependent on and directly proportional to a delay time, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to the detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at the start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 24 (original): The MS as recited in claim 23, the MS processor further programmed for receiving the coefficient in a message prior to the start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 25 (previously presented): A mobile station (MS) for communicating with a network and for assisting in rescuing the MS when the MS has a connection with the network that has become a potentially failing connection by executing a rescue procedure and transmitting on a reverse link at a specified mean rescue transmission output power level, the MS comprising:

a MS processor programmed for

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure,

computing the mean rescue transmission output power level for the MS by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control,

maintaining a normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  and measuring a combined normal pilot strength value  $PS_N$  from  $A_N$  during normal operation, and maintaining an updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  and measuring a combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$  from  $A_R$  during execution of the rescue procedure, and

including a rescue interference delta in the delta power level, the rescue interference delta determined by computing a normal active set first interference correction term  $IC_N = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_N, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$  and an updated rescue active set second interference correction term  $IC_R = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_R, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$ , where OFFSET is a highest value in a selected range of  $PS_N$  and  $PS_R$  values, LO\_IC is a lowest value in a selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and HI\_IC is a highest value in the selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and computing the rescue interference delta as  $IC_R - IC_N$ .

Claim 26 (original): The MS as recited in claim 25, the MS processor further programmed for receiving the OFFSET, LO\_IC, or HI\_IC value in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 27 (original): The MS as recited in claim 25, the MS processor further programmed for recomputing the rescue interference delta and the delta power level during execution of the rescue procedure as the updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  or the combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$  changes.

Claim 28 (original): The MS as recited in claim 20, the MS processor further programmed for including a rescue delay compensation value in the delta power level, the rescue delay compensation value multiplied by a coefficient that increases as a delay time increases, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at an end of the rescue procedure.

Claim 29 (original): The MS as recited in claim 28, the MS processor further programmed for recomputing the rescue delay compensation value at fixed time intervals during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 30 (original): The MS as recited in claim 28, the MS processor further programmed for receiving the rescue delay compensation value or the coefficient in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 31 (original): The MS as recited in claim 20, the MS processor further programmed for including a pre-determined value in the delta power level, the pre-determined value selected to balance a time needed to complete the rescue procedure and the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level.

Claim 32 (original): The MS as recited in claim 31, the MS processor further programmed for receiving the pre-determined value in a message prior to a start of the rescue procedure.

Claim 33 (original): The MS as recited in claim 31, wherein the pre-determined value includes the offset.

Claim 34 (original): A mobile station (MS) for communicating with a network and for assisting in rescuing the MS when the MS has a connection with the network that has become a potentially failing connection by executing a rescue procedure and transmitting on a reverse link at a specified mean rescue transmission output power level, the MS comprising:

a MS processor programmed for

determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure, and

computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control;

wherein the MS processor is further programmed for including in the delta power level contributions from one or more of four parameters, the four parameters comprising

a pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset,

a rescue interference delta computed by maintaining a normal active set of pilots  $A_N$  and measuring a combined normal pilot strength value  $PS_N$  from  $A_N$  during normal operation, maintaining an updated rescue active set of pilots  $A_R$  and measuring a combined rescue pilot strength value  $PS_R$  from  $A_R$  during execution of the rescue procedure, determining a normal active set first interference correction term  $IC_N = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_N, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$  and an updated rescue active set second interference correction term  $IC_R = \min(\max(\text{OFFSET} - PS_R, \text{LO\_IC}), \text{HI\_IC})$ , where  $\text{OFFSET}$  is a highest value in a selected range of  $PS_N$  and  $PS_R$  values,  $\text{LO\_IC}$  is a lowest value in a selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and  $\text{HI\_IC}$  is a highest value in the selected range of  $IC_N$  and  $IC_R$  values, and computing the rescue interference delta as  $IC_R - IC_N$ ,

a rescue delay compensation value that is multiplied by a coefficient that increases as a delay time increases, the delay time representing a time interval beginning at the time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, and ending at an end of the rescue procedure, and

a pre-determined value selected to balance a time needed to complete the rescue procedure and the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level.

Claim 35 (original): The MS as recited in claim 34, the MS processor further programmed for recomputing one or more of the four parameters during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 36 (original): The MS as recited in claim 34, the MS processor further programmed for including one or more of the four parameters not previously contributing to the delta power level in the delta power level computation during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 37 (original): The MS as recited in claim 34, the MS processor further programmed for removing one or more of the four parameters previously contributing to the delta power level from the delta power level computation during execution of the rescue procedure.

Claim 38 (previously presented): A mobile station (MS) for communicating with a network and for assisting in rescuing the MS when the MS has a connection with the network that has become a potentially failing connection by executing a rescue procedure and transmitting on a reverse link at a specified mean rescue transmission output power level, the MS comprising:

means for determining a mean rescue receive power level for the MS when the MS begins transmitting during the rescue procedure;

means for computing the MS's mean rescue transmission output power level by adding a delta power level to a negative of the mean rescue receive power level, the delta power level inherently including an offset representing open-loop power control; and

means for computing and including a pre-rescue power delta in the delta power level, the pre-rescue power delta computed by subtracting the MS's mean receive power level from the MS's transmit power level, the MS mean receive power level and the MS transmit power level measured at a time power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection, the pre-rescue power delta including the offset.

Claim 39 (currently amended): In a system comprising a network and at least one mobile station for enabling communications with the at least one MS, the at least one MS having a connection with the network that is capable of becoming a potentially failing connection and the system for executing a rescue procedure for rescuing the potentially failing connection upon detection of the potentially failing connection, a method for computing a rescue transmission output power level of a MS having a potentially failing connection, the method comprising:

determining a delta power value for rescue control; and

computing the rescue transmission output power level based on the delta power value;

wherein the rescue transmission output power level is computed based on the delta power value for rescue control and a last power level; and

wherein the last power level is a last closed loop power level determined at a time closed loop power control bits were received by the MS prior to detection of the potentially failing connection.

Claim 40 (canceled)

Claim 41 (previously presented): The method of Claim 39, wherein the delta power value is communicated by the network to the MS in a message prior to rescue.

Claim 42 (canceled)